



Combining the MODIS COSP product with CERES gridded data to evaluate the radiation budget of the GEOS model

Dongmin Lee

Lazaros Oreopoulos

Nayeong Cho

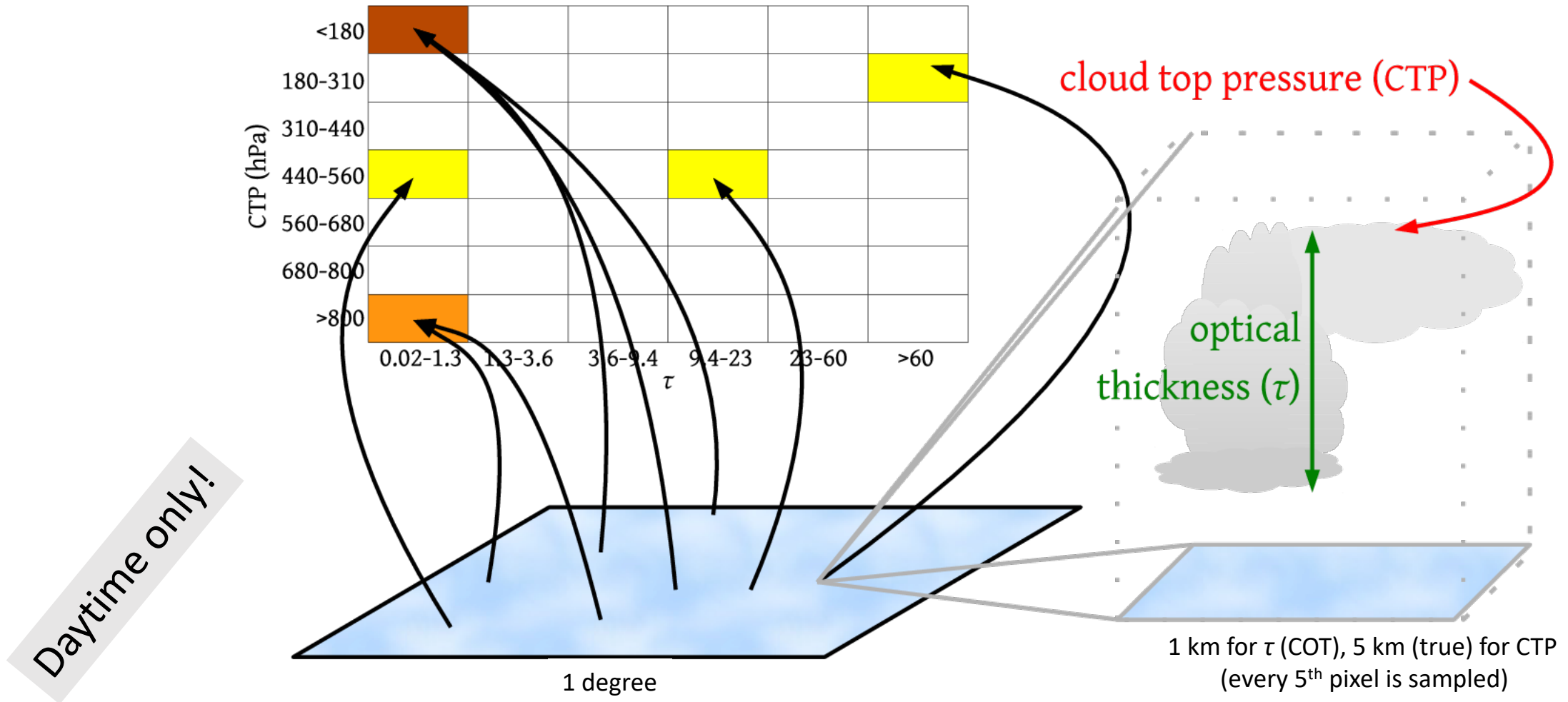
Climate and Radiation Laboratory

NASA-GSFC

Motivation and approach

- Breakdown of cloud radiative effect (CRE) errors in GCMs by cloud class provides insight on model performance
 - Is there cancelation of errors among cloud classes?
- We use cloud regimes (CRs) as cloud classes
 - Defined as having similar CF histograms in CTP-COT space
 - MODIS "COSP" product includes such CF histograms and provides observed CRs used as reference
 - The MODIS simulator (in COSP package) produces counterpart CF histograms in GCMs
- Ultimately we compare observed (CERES SYN1deg) and modeled CREs by CR

MODIS Joint CTP-COT cloud fraction histograms



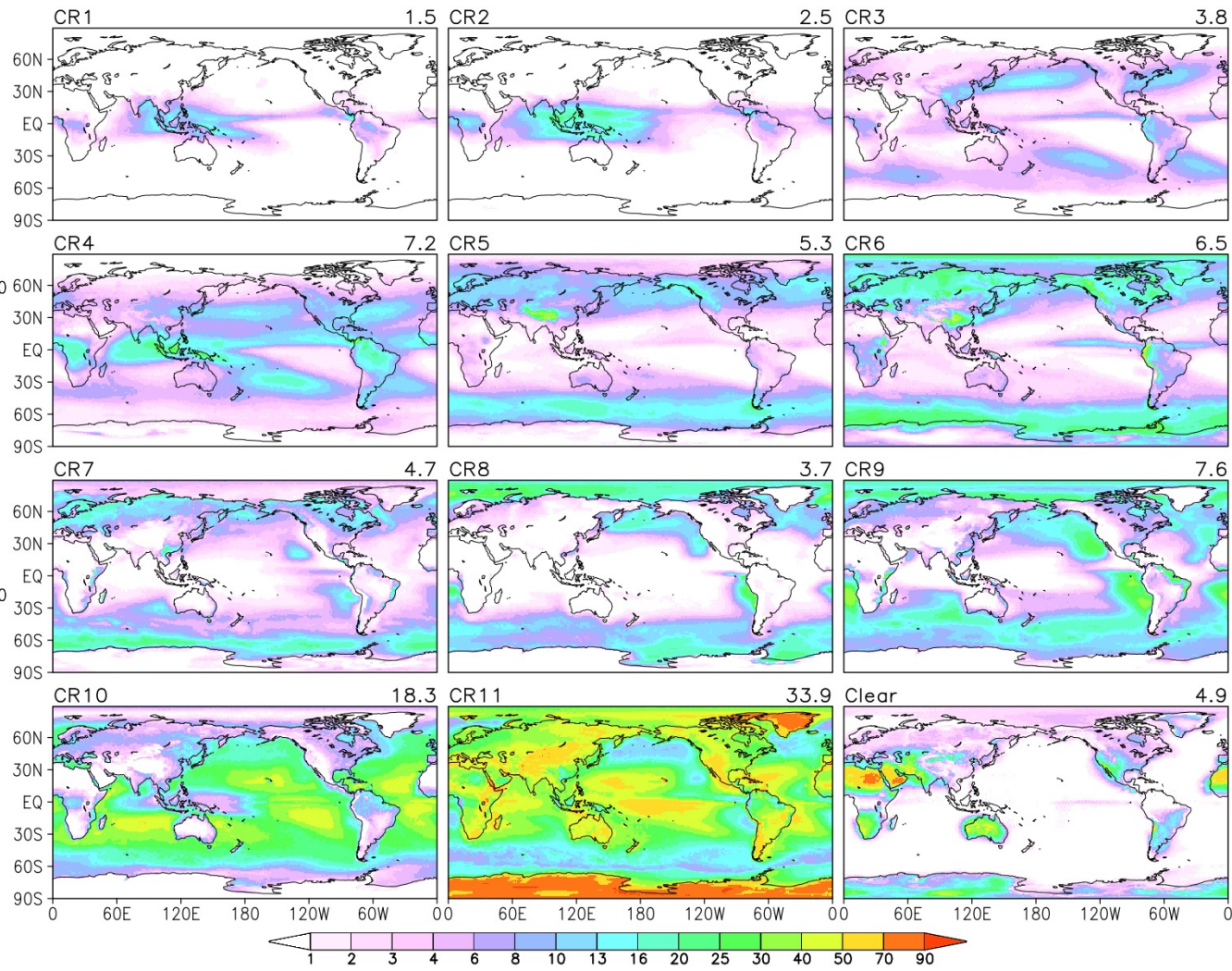
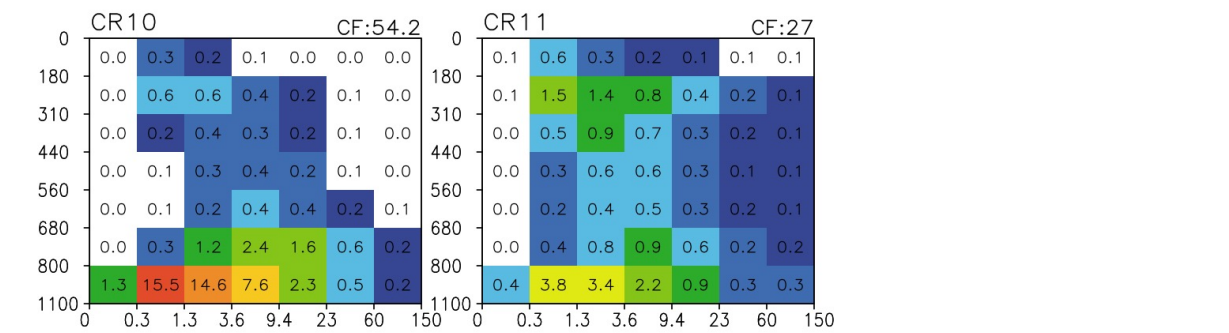
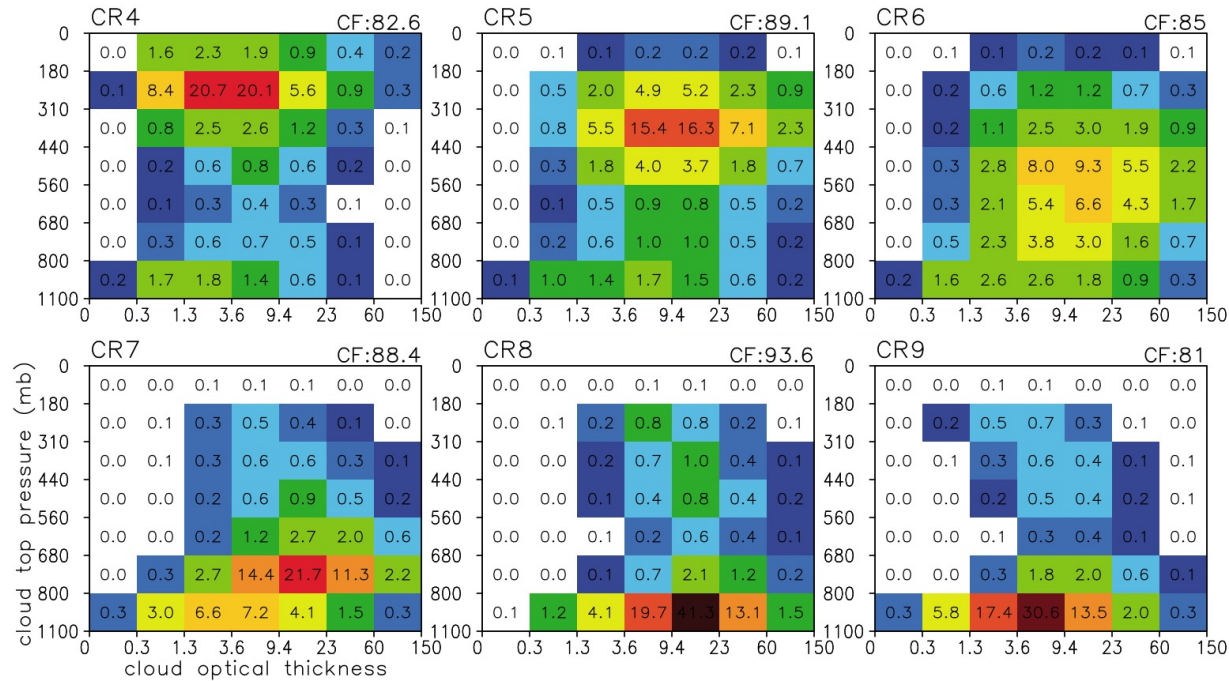
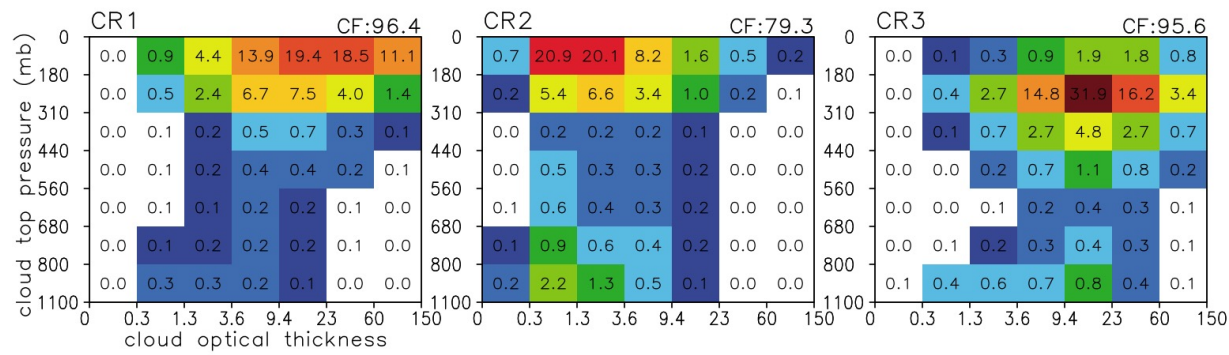
MODIS cloud regimes are obtained by k-means clustering of such histograms

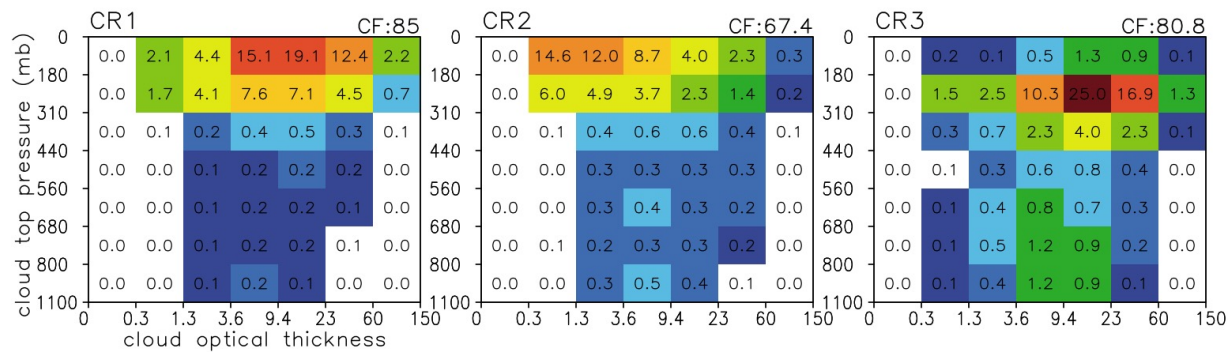
Courtesy of Jackson Tan

MODIS COSP product and Cloud Regimes (CRs)

- Daily (daytime) CF histograms in CTP-COT space, merged Terra-Aqua
- Dec 2002 to Nov 2020
- Subject to k-means clustering, K=11
- Similar CRs as Cho et al. (2021)

Global CF \approx 56%

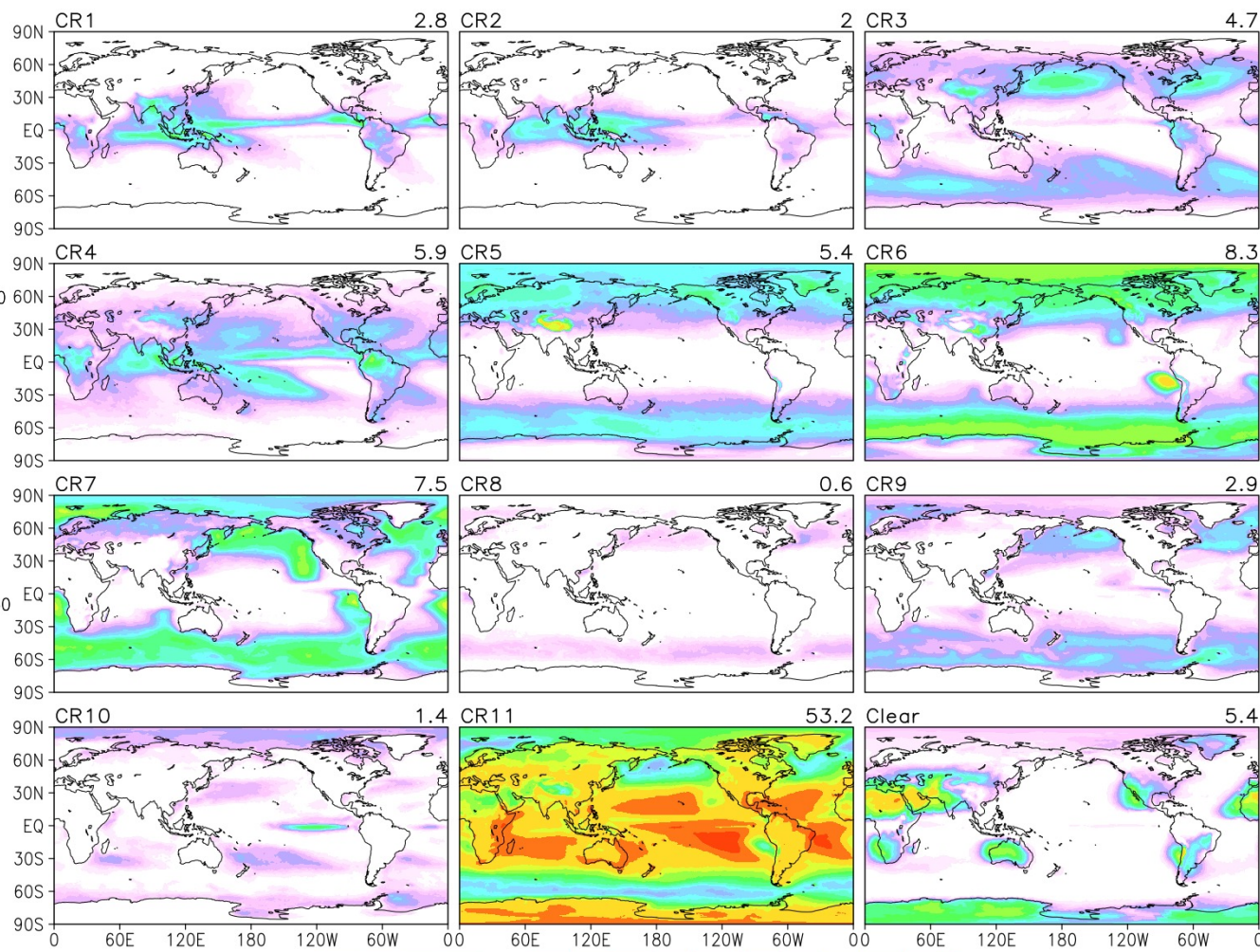
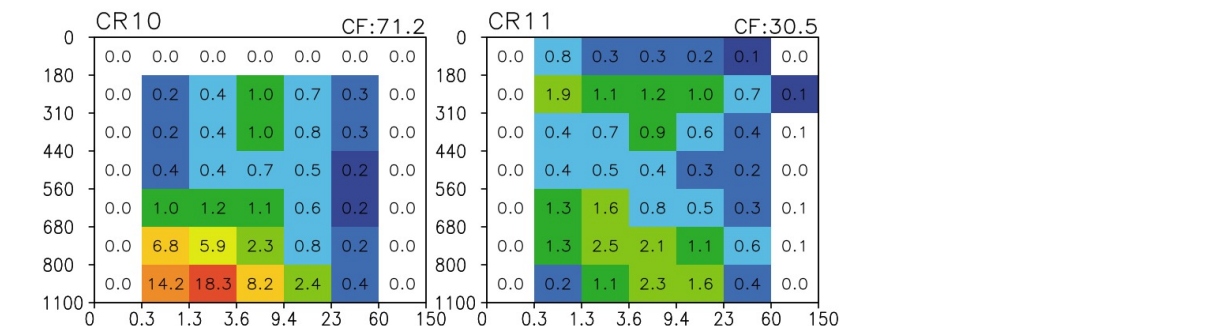
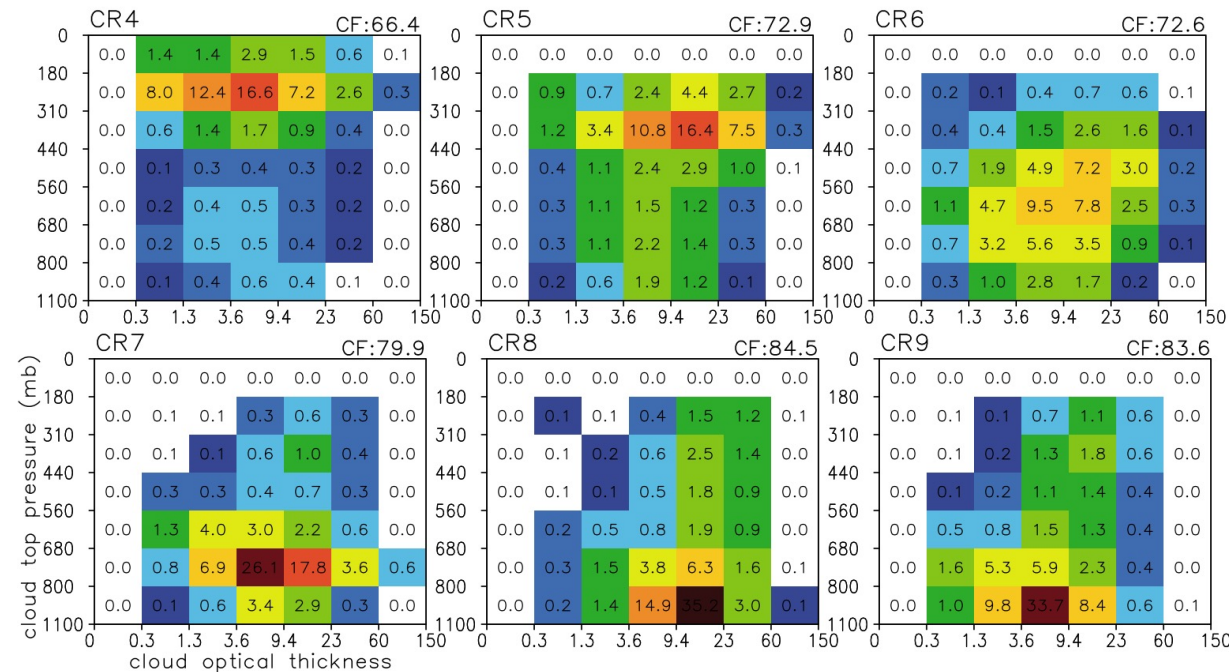




GEOS Cloud Regimes

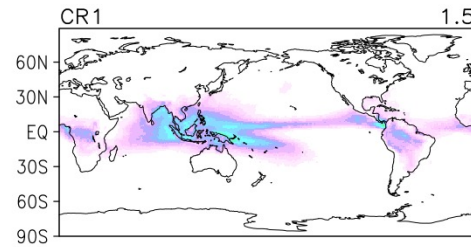
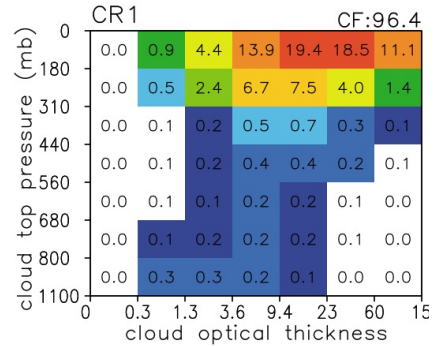
- Jason 2.0 tag, 2M μ physics, Dec 2002 to Nov 2016, prescribed SST
- Daily (daytime) CF histograms in CTP-COT space from MODIS simulator
- Assign to closest (by Euclidean distance) observed CR
- Centroids will look similar, but not their frequency of occurrence (RFO)

Global CF \approx 50%

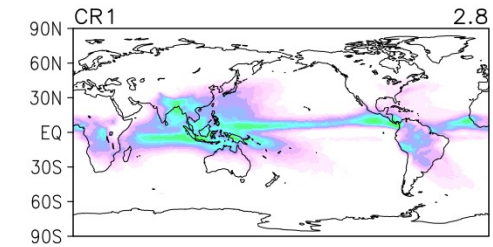
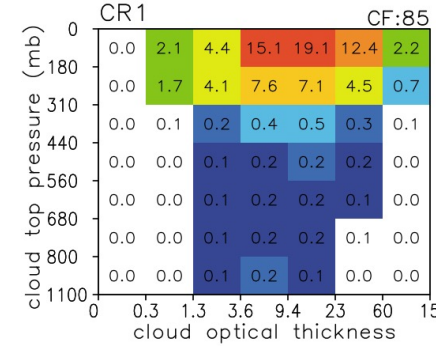


A closer look

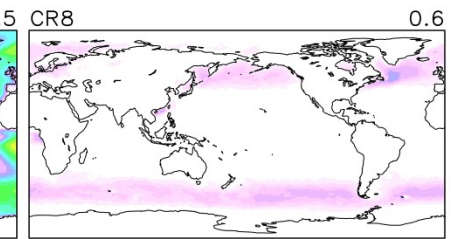
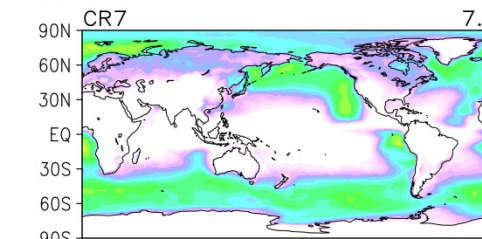
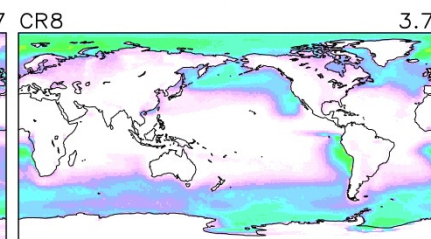
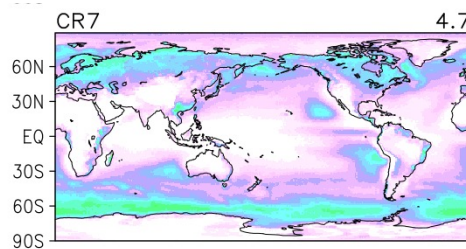
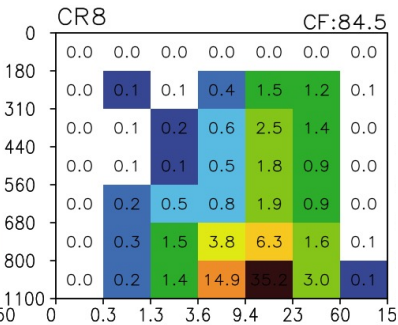
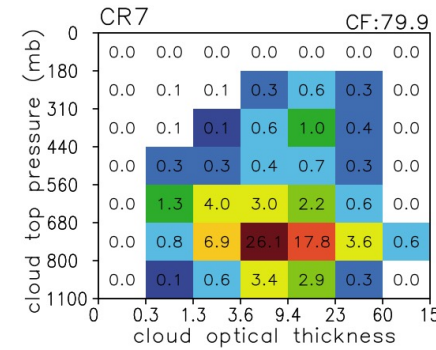
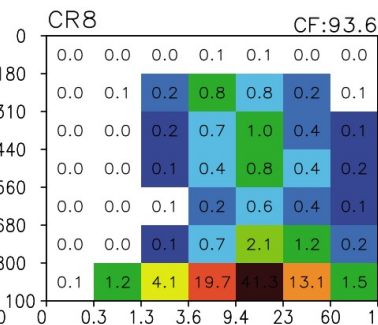
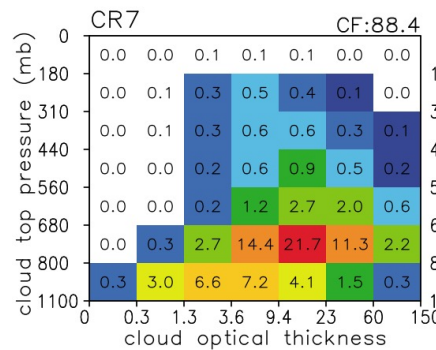
Observations



Model



More frequent in model, less cloudy



Model does not distinguish between CR7 and CR8

GEOS CRE error decomposition

$$\Delta CRE = \bar{f} \times \Delta r + \bar{r} \times \Delta f + \Delta r \times \Delta f$$

Error contribution due to erroneous regime radiative properties under correct (observed) mean RFO

Error contribution due to erroneous regime RFO under correct (observed) mean CRE

“Covariance error”; contribution due to combinations of erroneous regime RFO and CRE

ΔCRE = overall CRE error for CR examined

\bar{f} = mean observed frequency (RFO)

\bar{r} = mean observed CRE (*from CERES SYN1deg daily*)

Δf = RFO error

Δr = CRE error when regime occurs

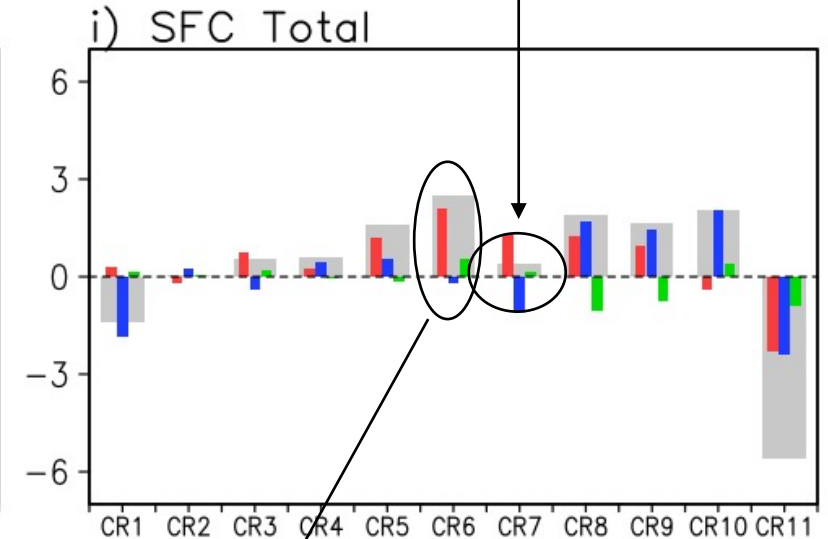
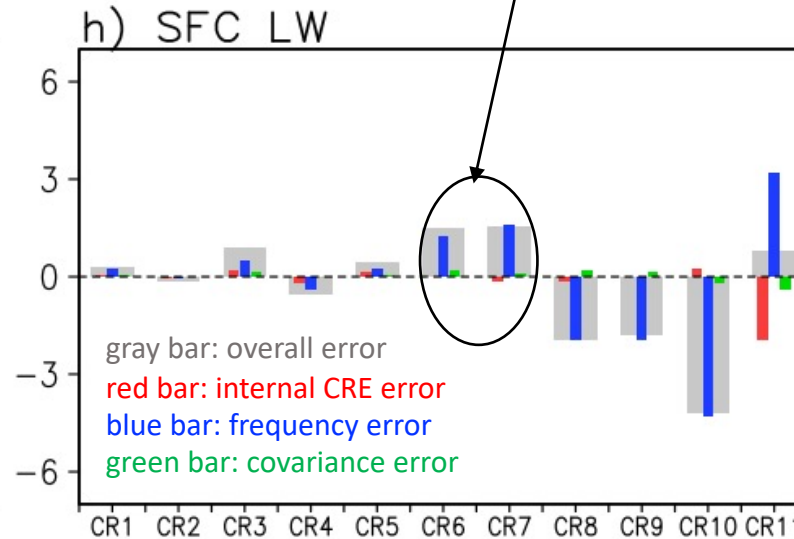
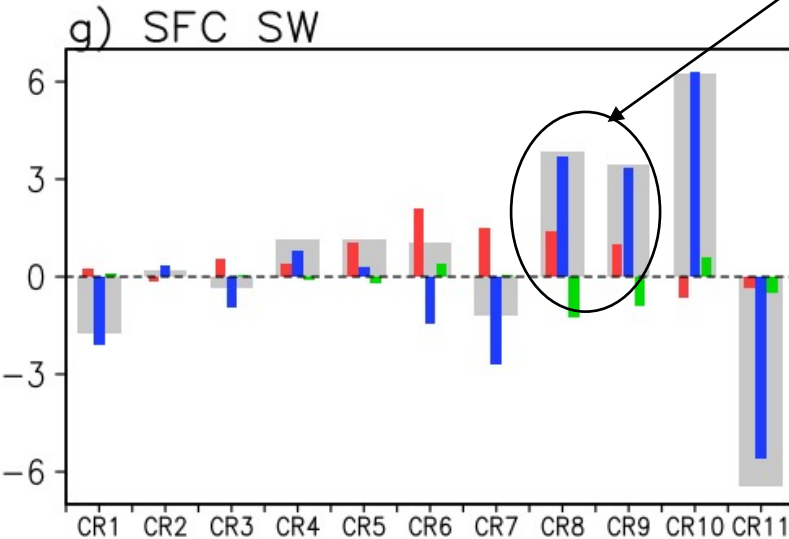
Dec 2002 to Nov 2019

CRE error bar graph: interpretation

Most error comes from frequency biases $\bar{r} \times \Delta f$
(gray \approx blue)

Error cancellation

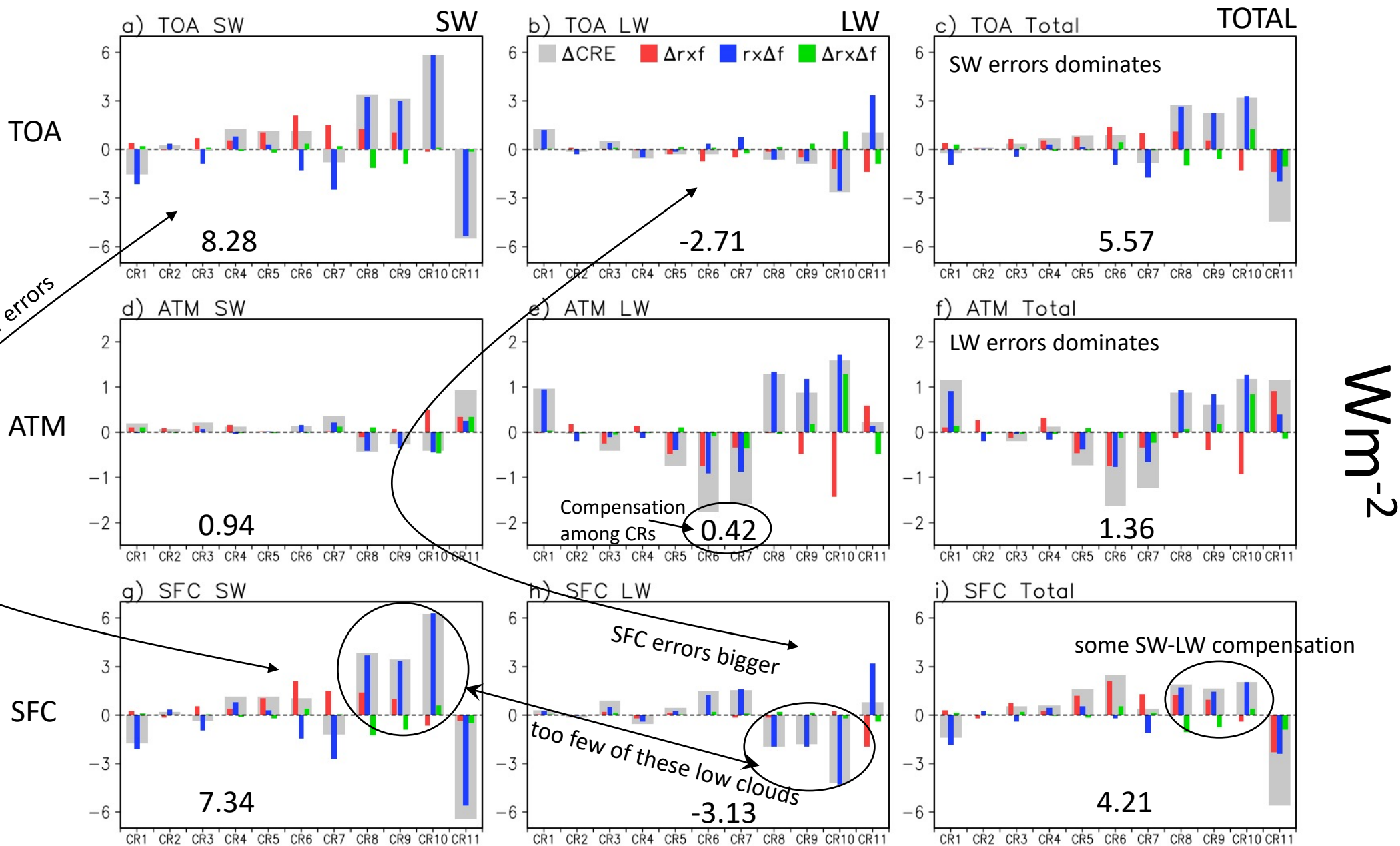
(gray \approx 0, red \approx - blue
also gray SW \approx - gray LW)



Most error comes from CR radiative property biases $\bar{f} \times \Delta r$
(gray \approx red)

- All CREs are derived from (down – up) fluxes
- Positive values: Model underestimates

Full CRE error decomposition



A satellite image of Earth showing cloud patterns over the Atlantic Ocean and parts of North and South America. The clouds are white and wispy, swirling in various directions. The landmasses are visible in shades of green and brown.

Q: Why not use EBAF?

A: Cloud Regimes are defined daily, need to pair them with daily fluxes

Q: Why not use (daily) FBCT*?

A: To derive the cloud regimes or to also perform the full model validation?

Q: Why not for both?

A: I can indeed derive FBCT cloud regimes, but I cannot repeat the analysis I've shown

Q: Why not?

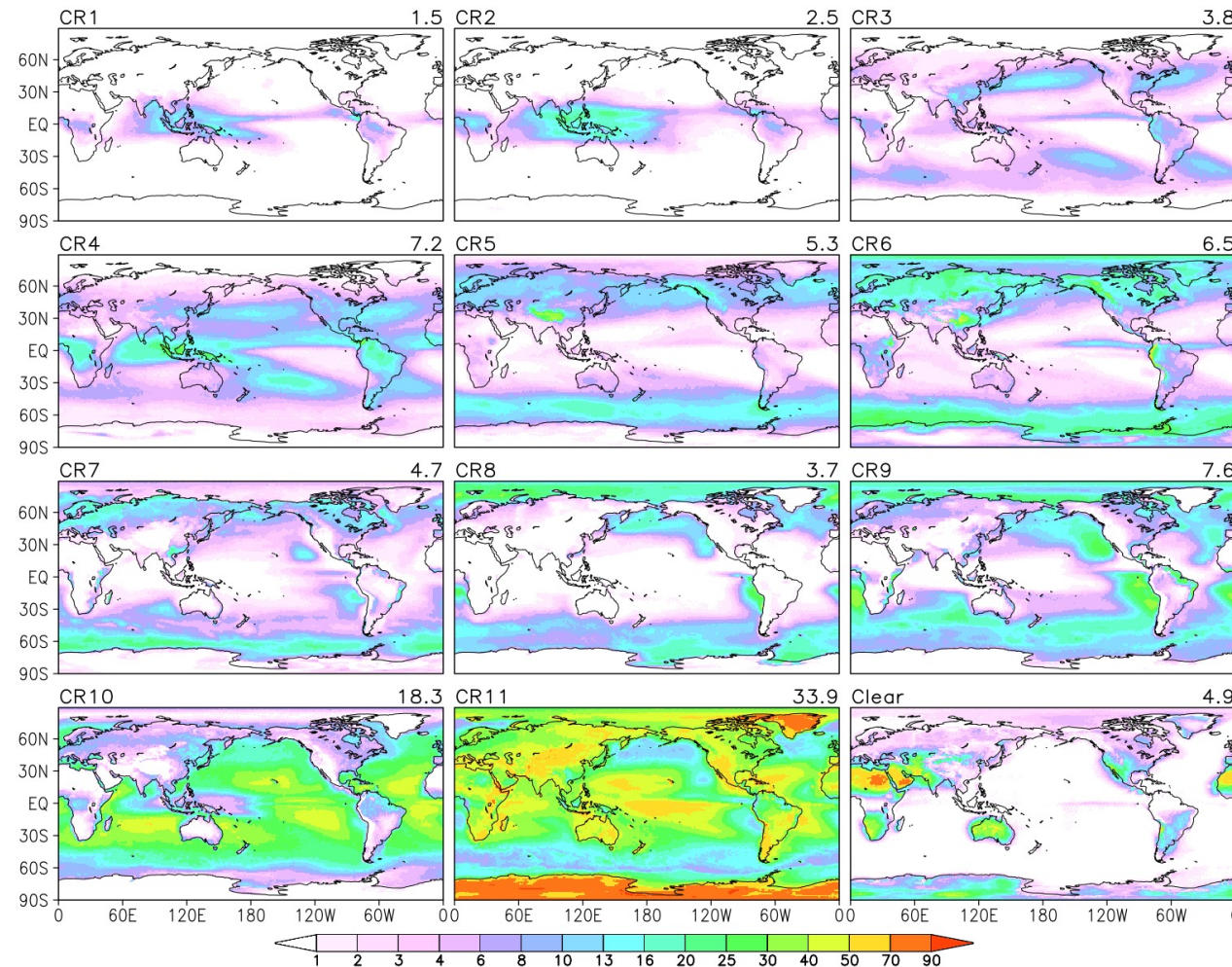
A: I don't have CRE for overcast grid cells (no clear-sky flux) and I don't have SFC fluxes

Q: Is there anything you can do with FBCT then?

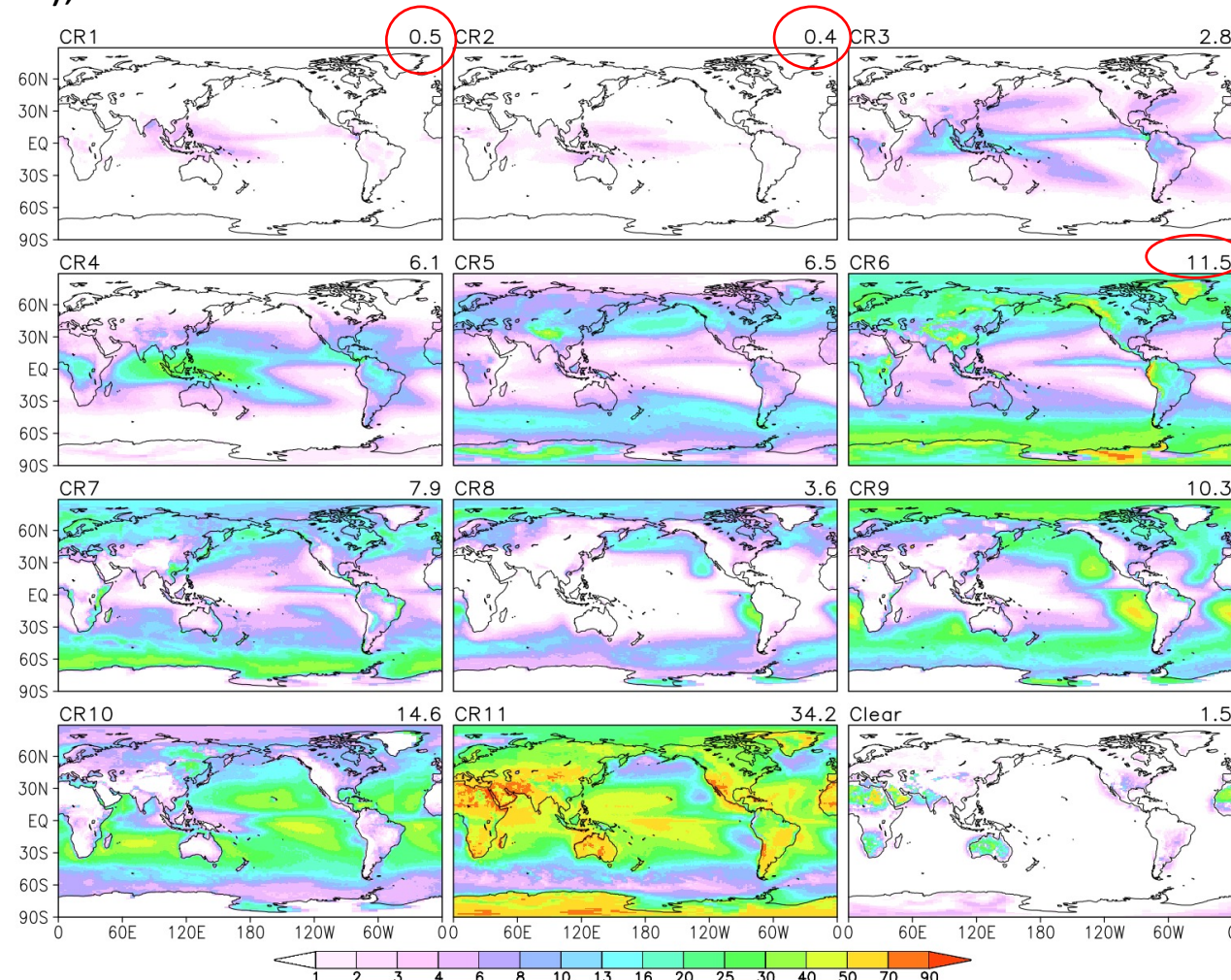
*A: Well, I can combine FBCT Cloud Regimes with SYN1deg fluxes. But let me first compare
COSP MODIS vs FBCT MODIS clouds*

Compare MODIS COSP with MODIS FBCT (1)

- Assign ("force") FBCT CF histograms to MODIS COSP centroids
 - Centroids will look (kinda) similar by design (backup slides), but RFOs will differ



MODIS COSP

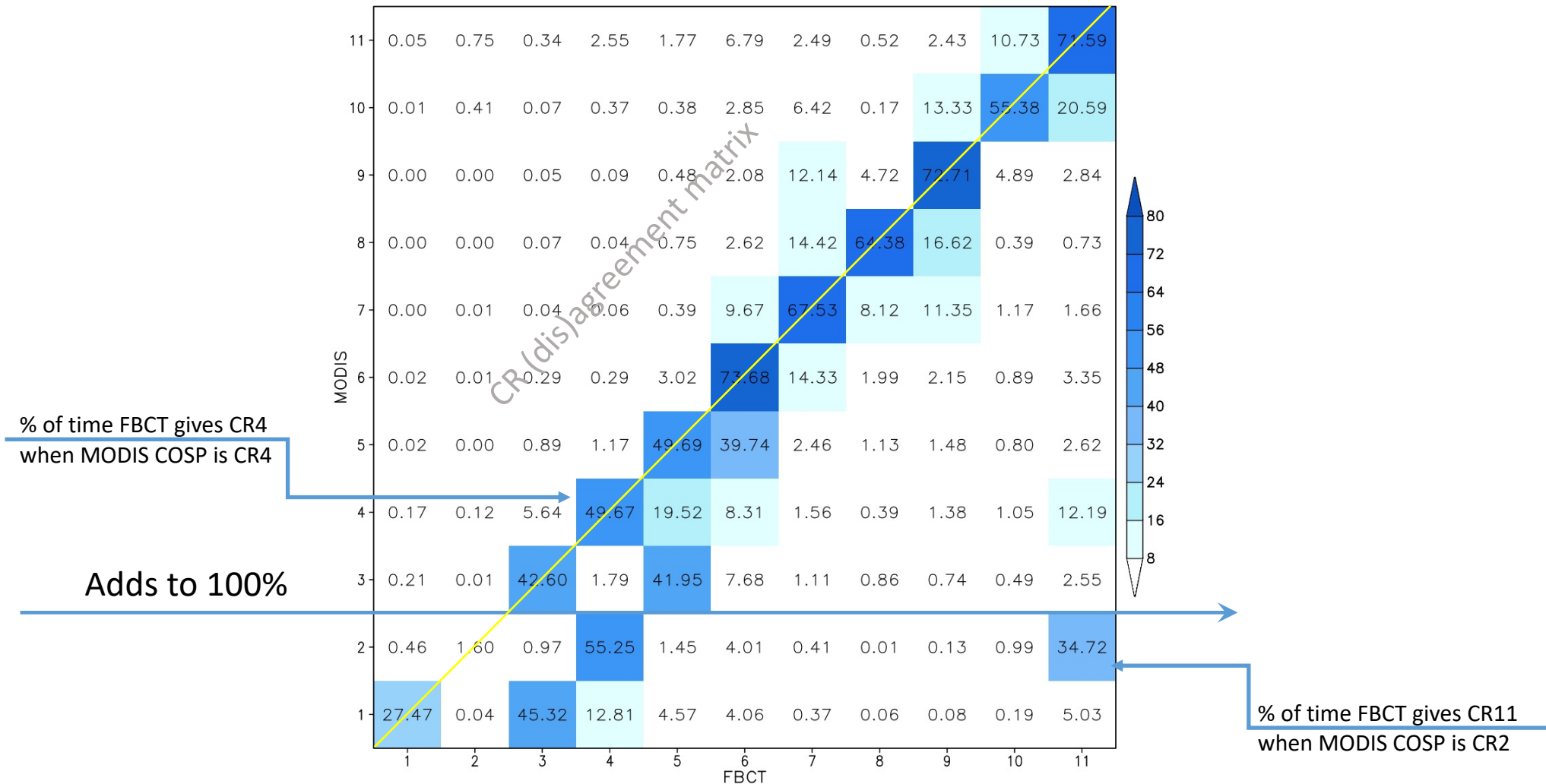


MODIS FBCT

Hard to find CR1 and CR2, too much CR6

Compare MODIS COSP with MODIS FBCT (2)

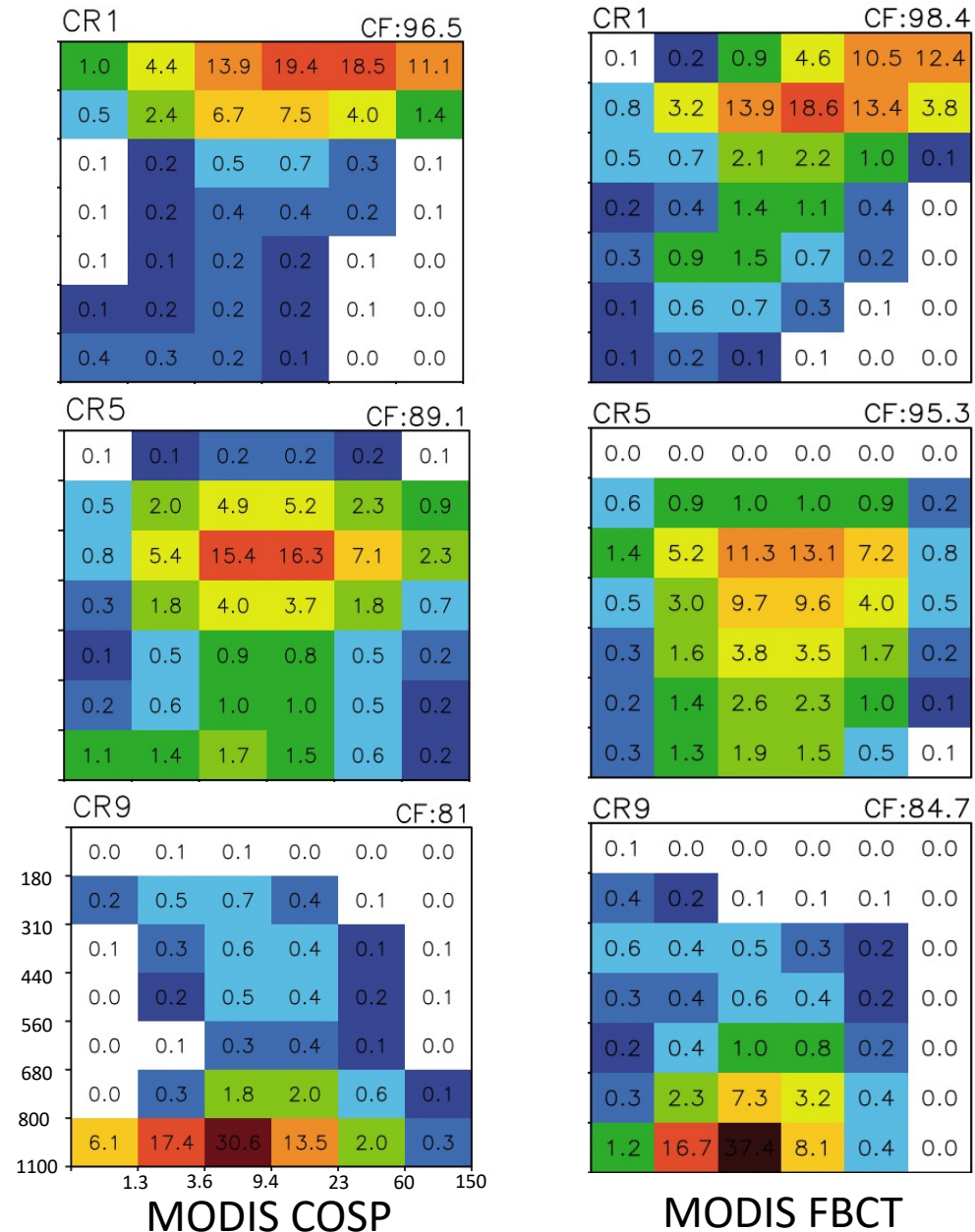
- Assign ("force") FBCT CF histograms to MODIS COSP centroids
 - Centroids will look similar by design, but RFOs will differ



Compare MODIS COSP with MODIS FBCT (3)

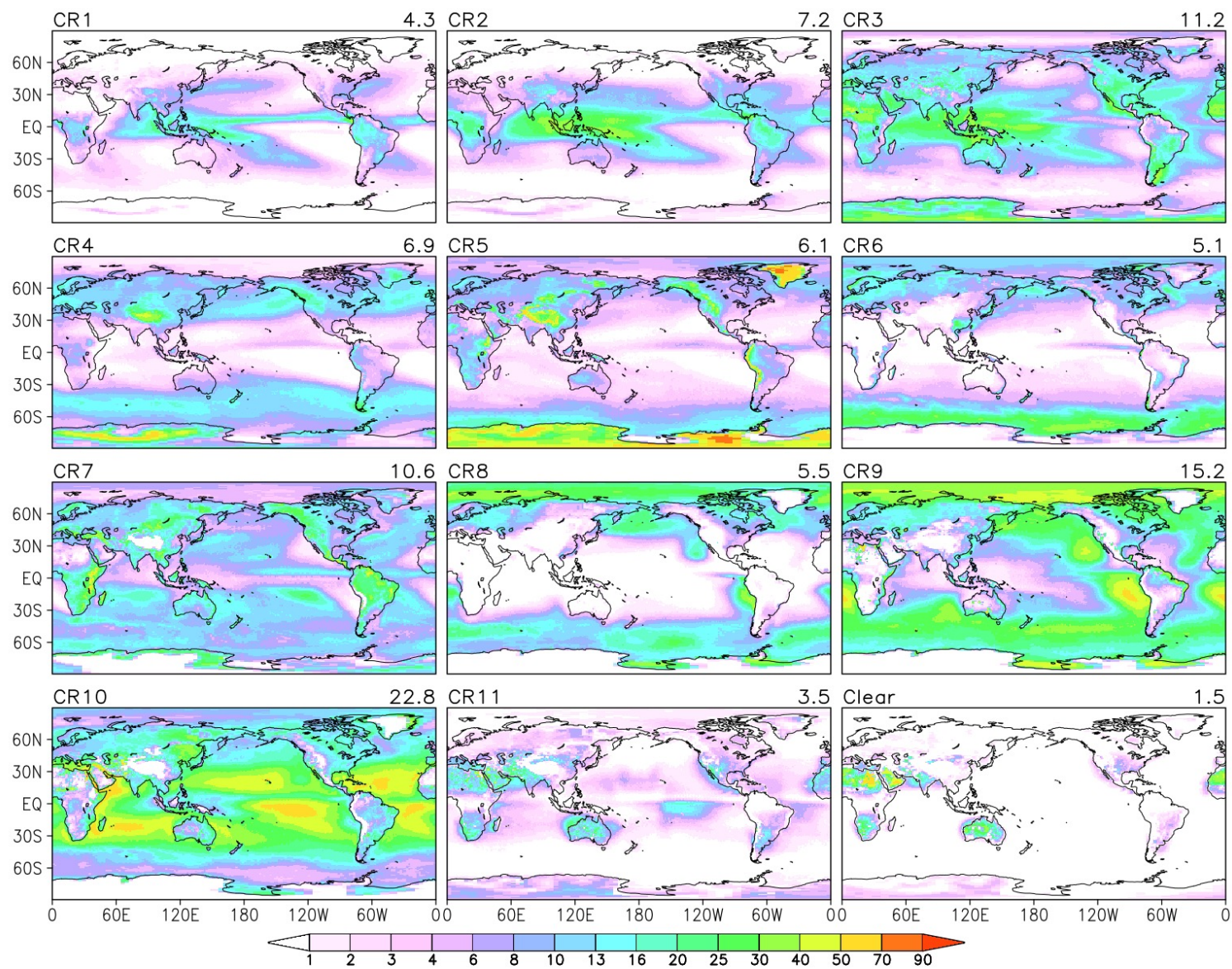
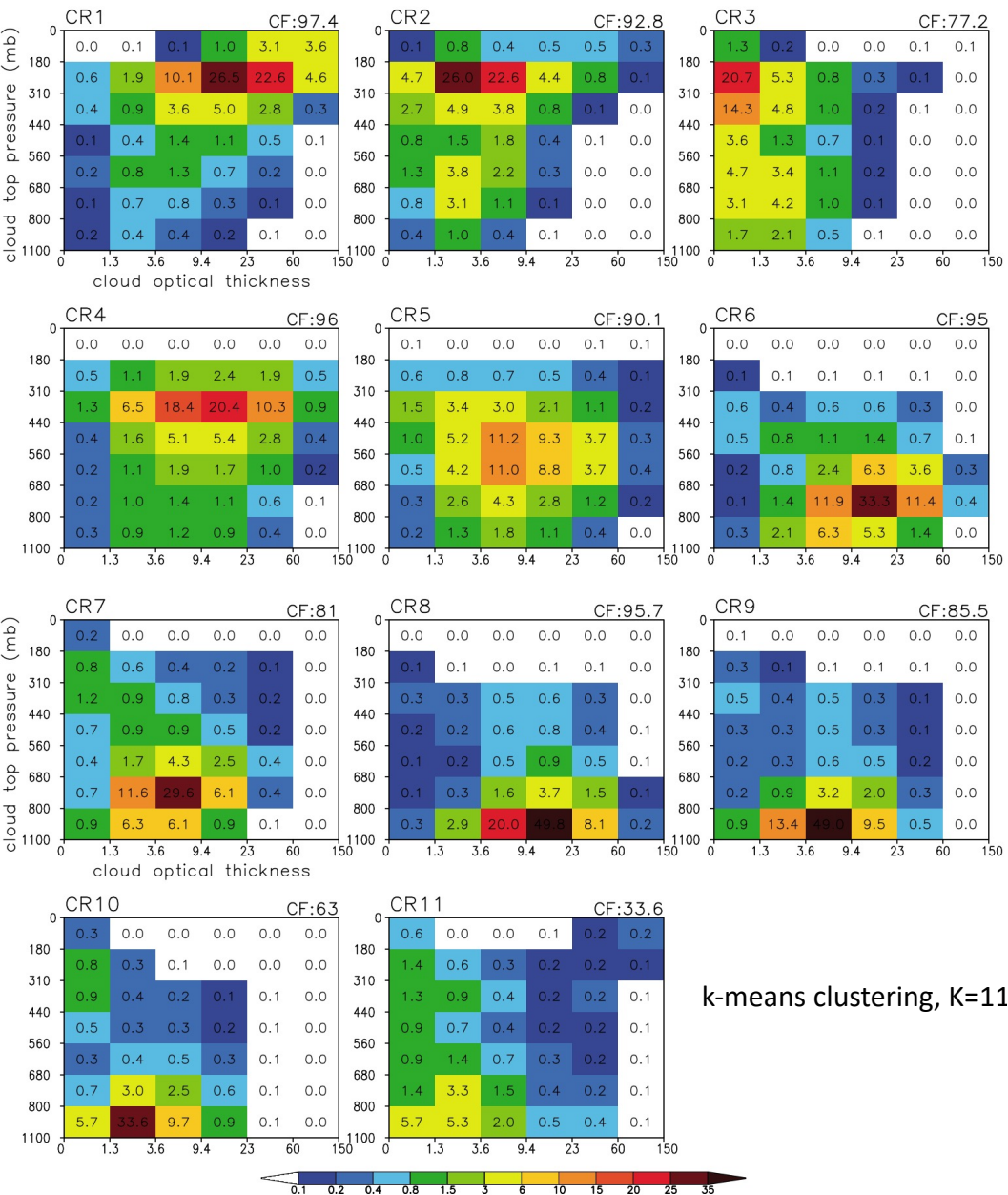
- Composite (average) CERES CF histograms for occurrences (location, time) of MODIS CRs
 - RFOs by definition will be the same, but mean histograms (centroids) will look different

Full comparison in backup slides



FBCT CFs are larger! Globally, ~65% vs ~56%

FBCT MODIS Cloud Regimes



Can repeat evaluation of GEOS, but still with SYN1deg fluxes (backup slides).

Take-home messages

- A regime-based decomposition of GEOS CRE errors is more insightful
 - Can get CRE errors by cloud class
 - For full picture need *daily* CREs at both TOA and SFC
- MODIS FBCT clouds appear different from those in MODIS COSP
- Can derive FBCT Cloud Regimes
 - But cannot do (full) model evaluation using solely FBCT (CRE not always available, no SFC fluxes)

An aerial photograph of a river delta, likely the Amazon, showing a complex network of distributaries and sediment patterns. The word "Questions?" is overlaid in a bold, blue, sans-serif font in the center of the image.

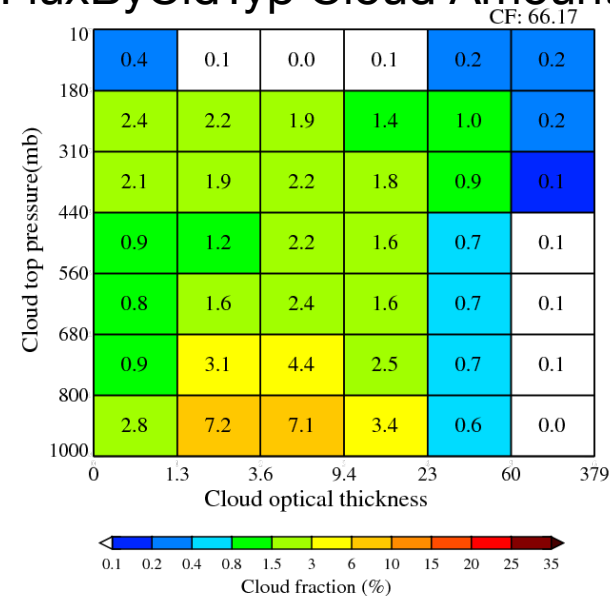
Questions?

An aerial photograph of a coastal region. A large, light-colored body of water, possibly a bay or estuary, dominates the left and center of the frame. The water has a complex, textured appearance with various shades of grey and white, suggesting sediment or ice. To the right, a green landmass is visible, with a prominent, dark, irregular shape that could be a peninsula or a large island. The overall scene is captured from a high angle, providing a broad view of the geographical features.

Backup Slides

CERES : 2002.7 – 2018.12 monthly data

FluxByCldTyp Cloud Amount - Total

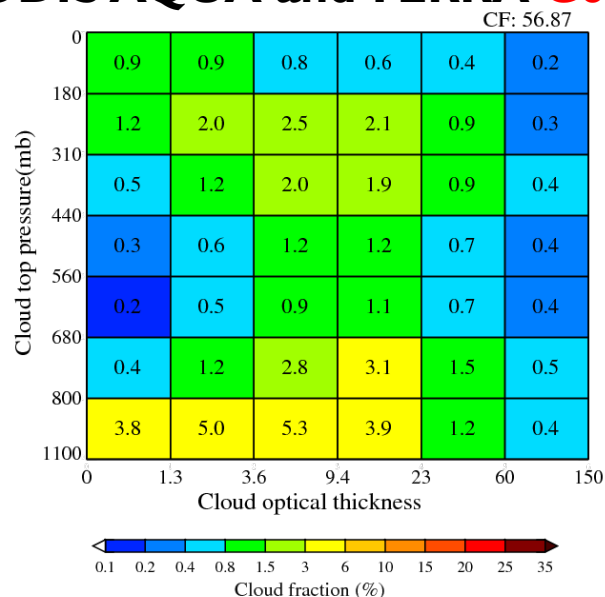


Nayeong's results using FBCT JH:
Those datasets are not very close.

Total CF 66.17 vs 56.87

Global (area weighted) mean Total CF

MODIS AQUA and TERRA **C6.1**, Period : 2003.1.1 – 2018. 12 .31 (16 years), Equal-angle L3 data (as is)



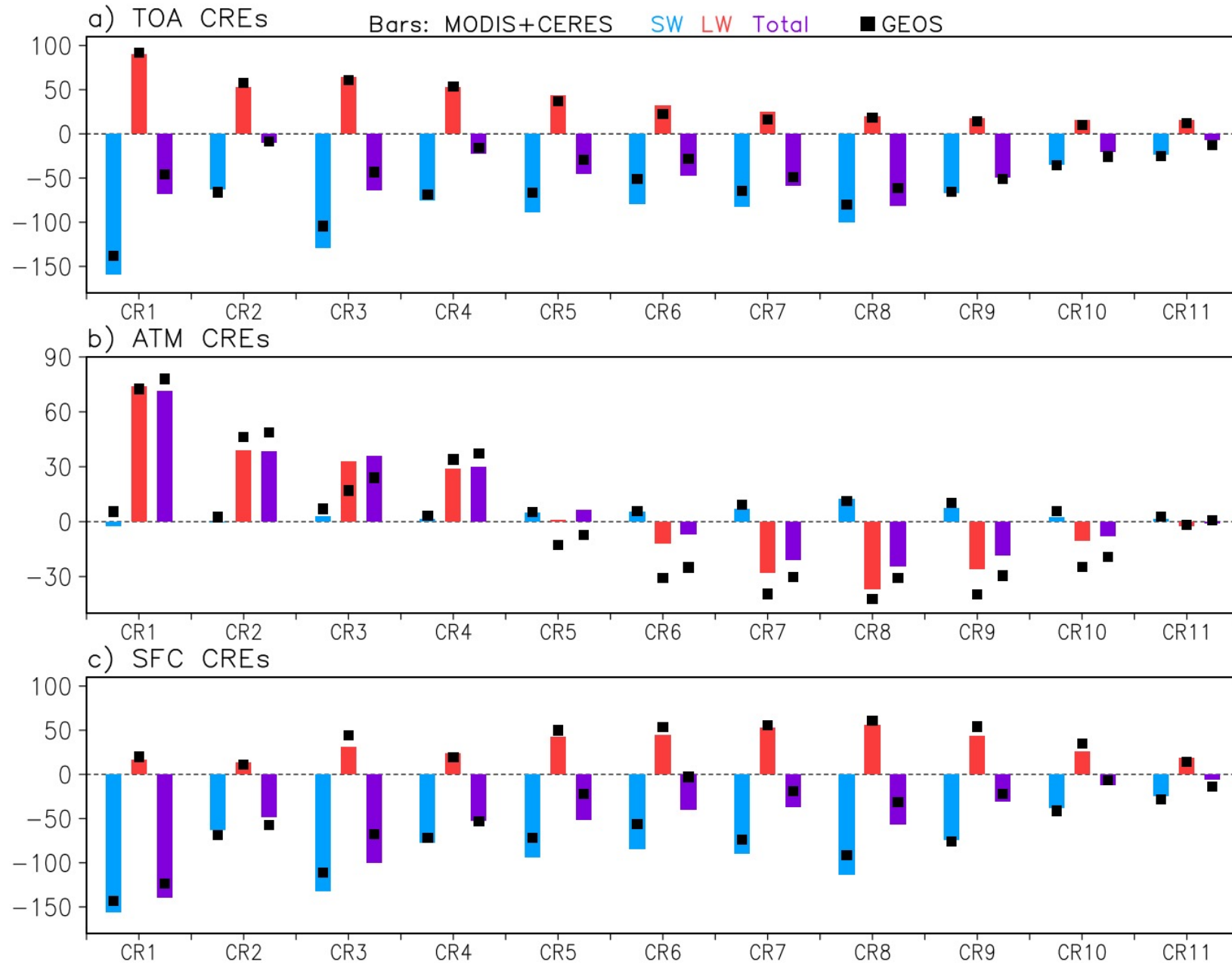
DAILY MODIS

Daily MODIS definition = Average of Terra
and Aqua centroids.

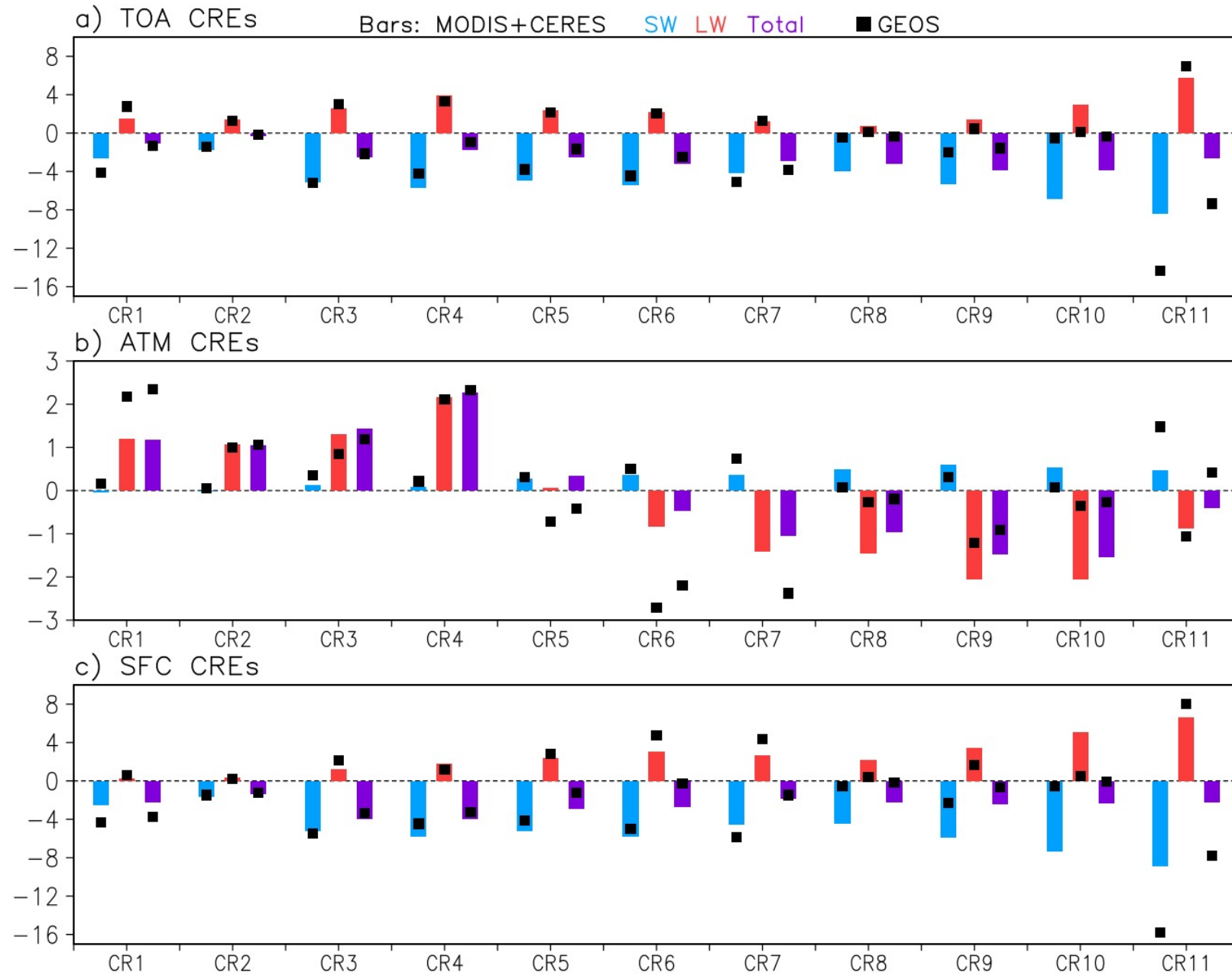
if (Aqua GE 0) and (Terra EQ 'Nan') = Aqua centroids

if (Aqua EQ 'Nan') and (Terra GE 0) = Terra centroids

CR CREs

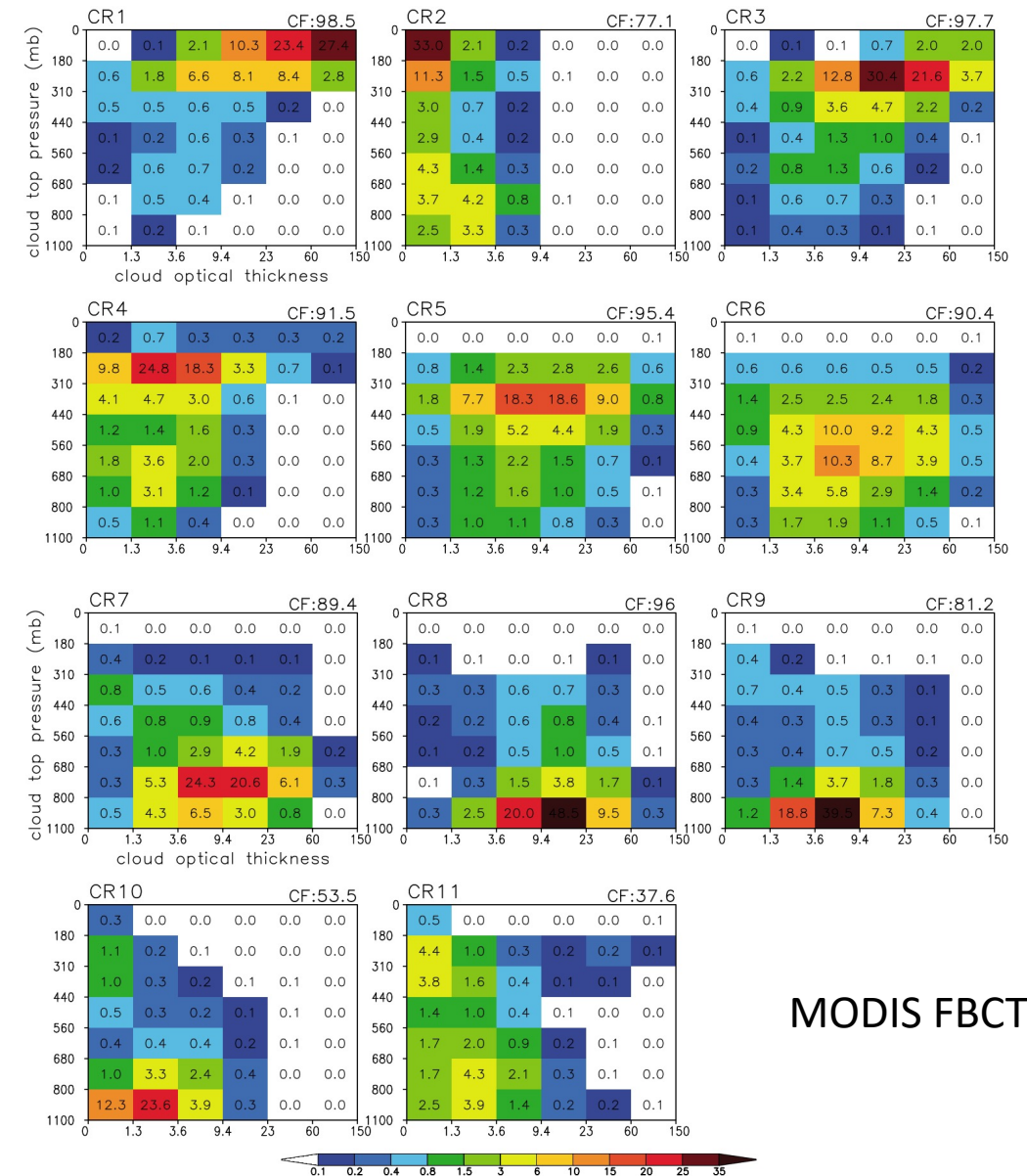
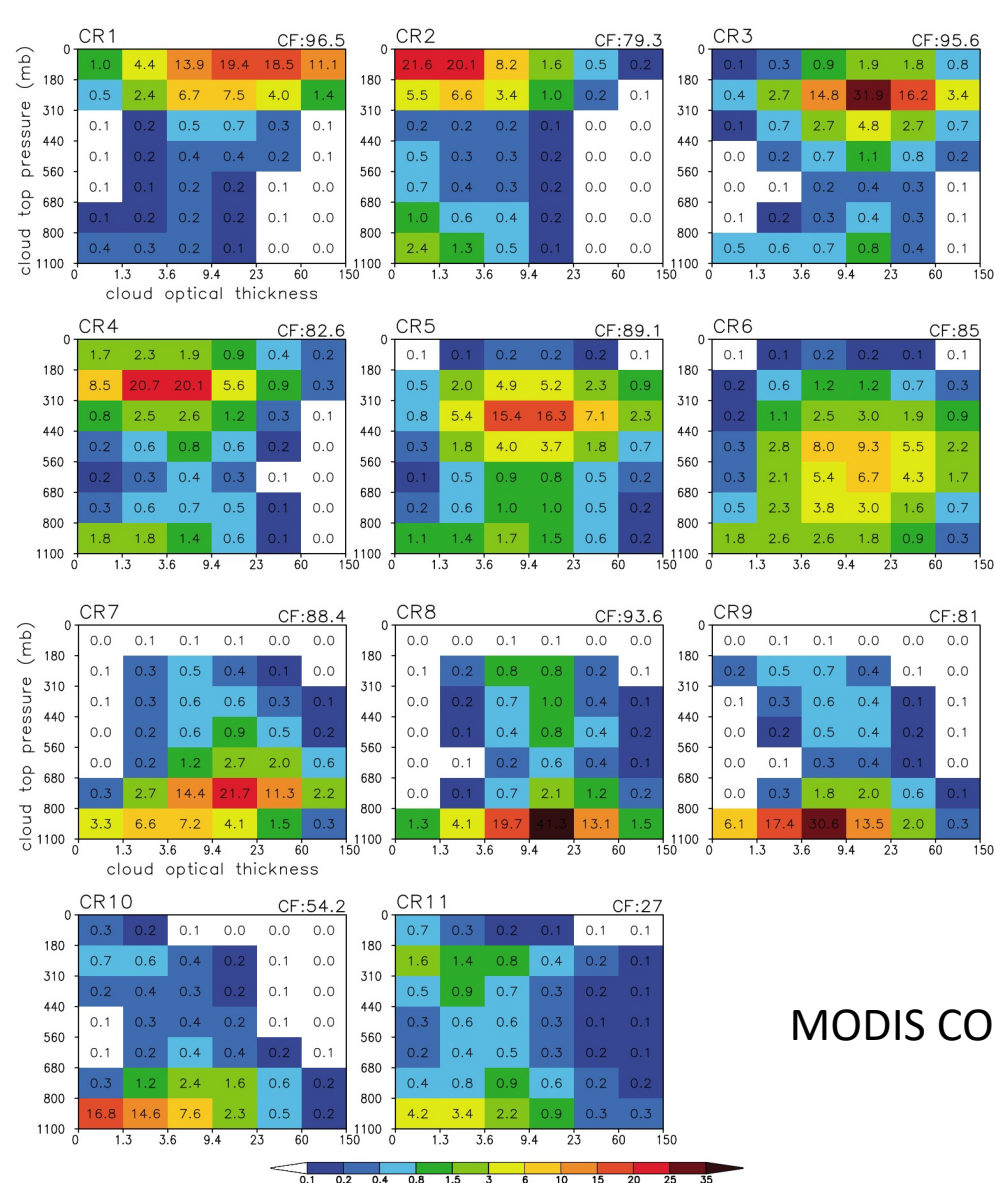


CR CREs x RFOs

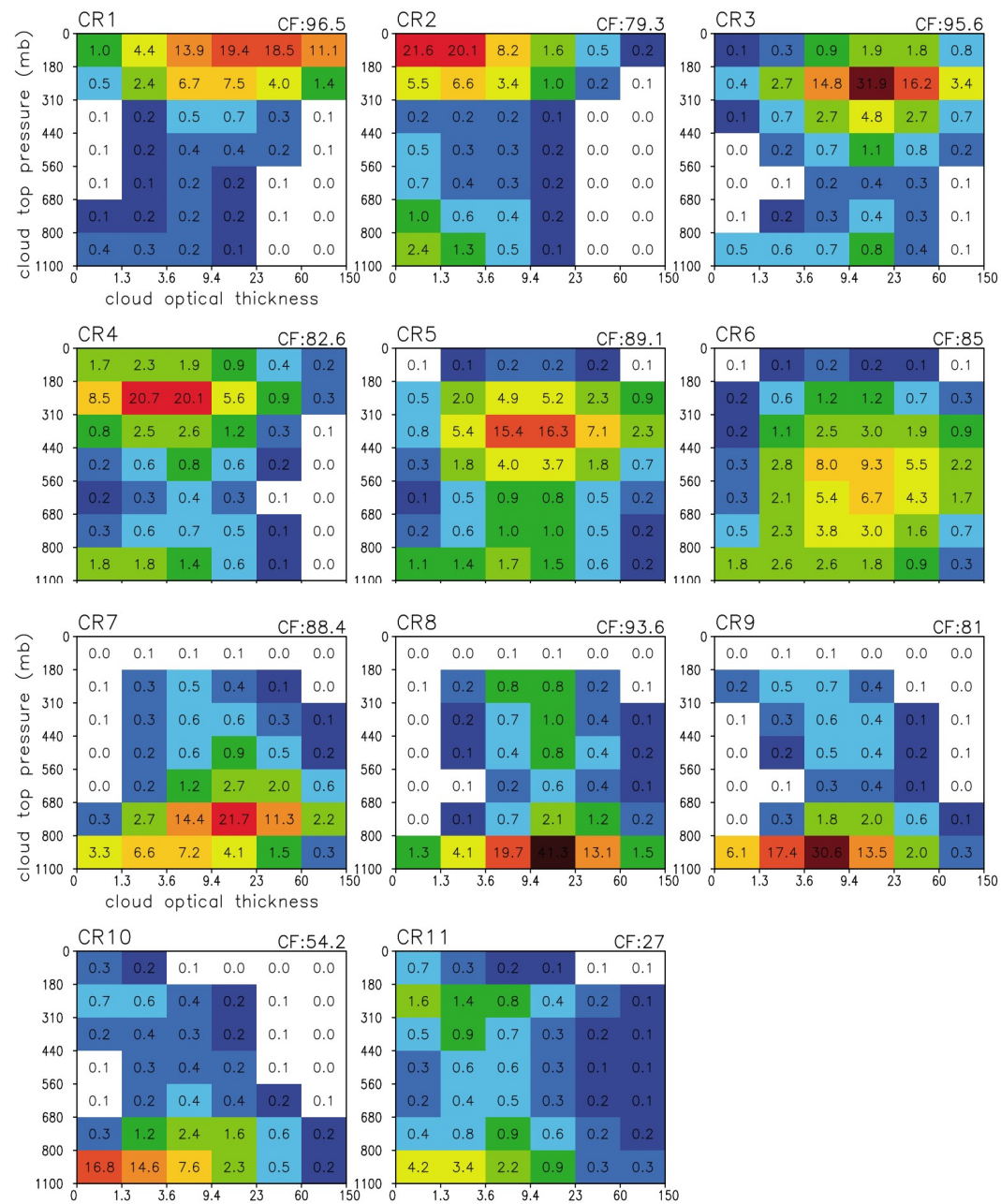


Compare MODIS COSP with MODIS FBCT (1)

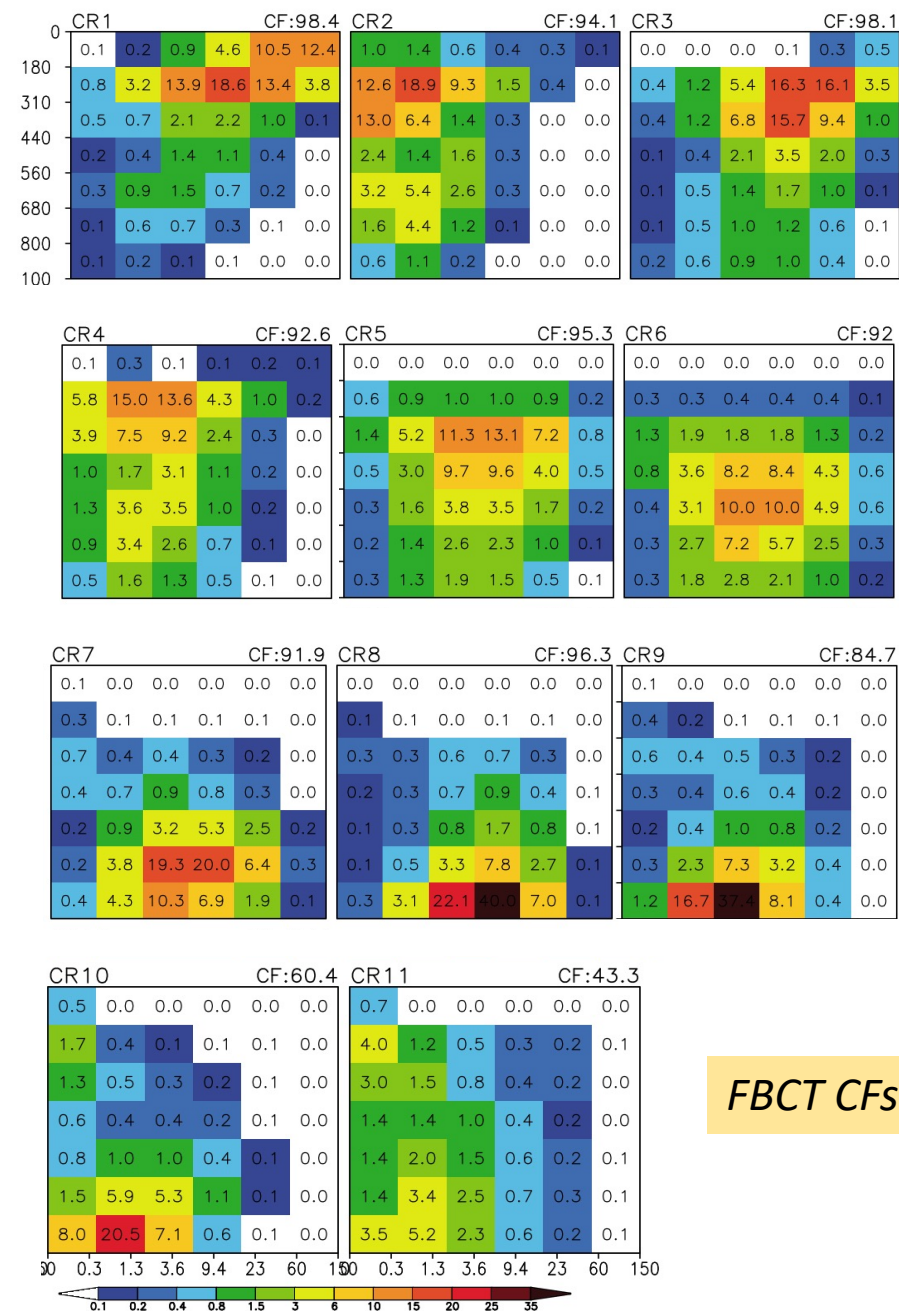
- Assign ("force") FBCT CF histograms to MODIS COSP centroids
 - Centroids will look (kinda) similar by design, but RFOs will differ



- Composite (average) CERES CF JHs based on MODIS CR occurrences (location, time)
 - RFOs by definition will be the same, but mean histograms (centroids) will be different

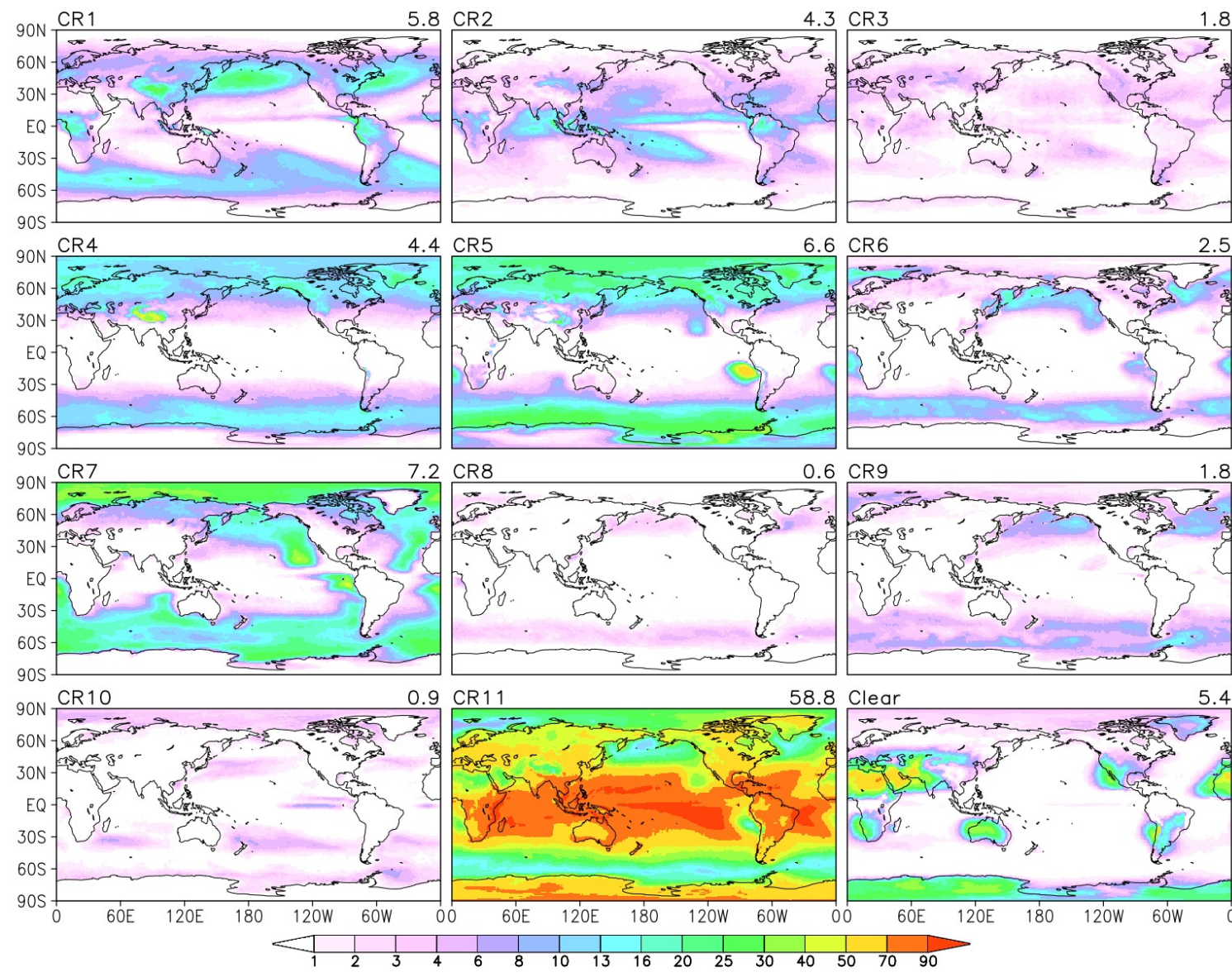
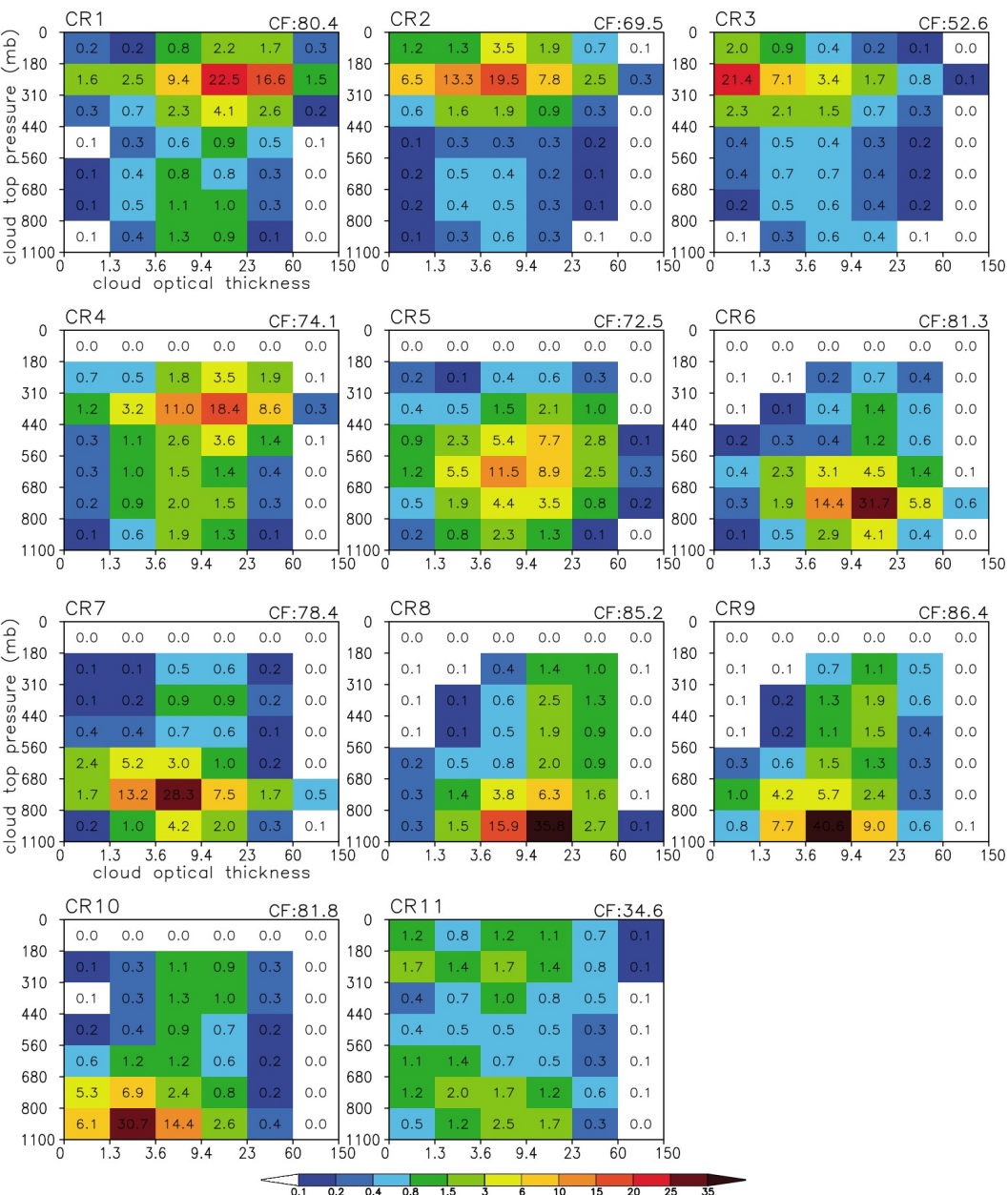


Compare MODIS COSP with MODIS FBCT (2)

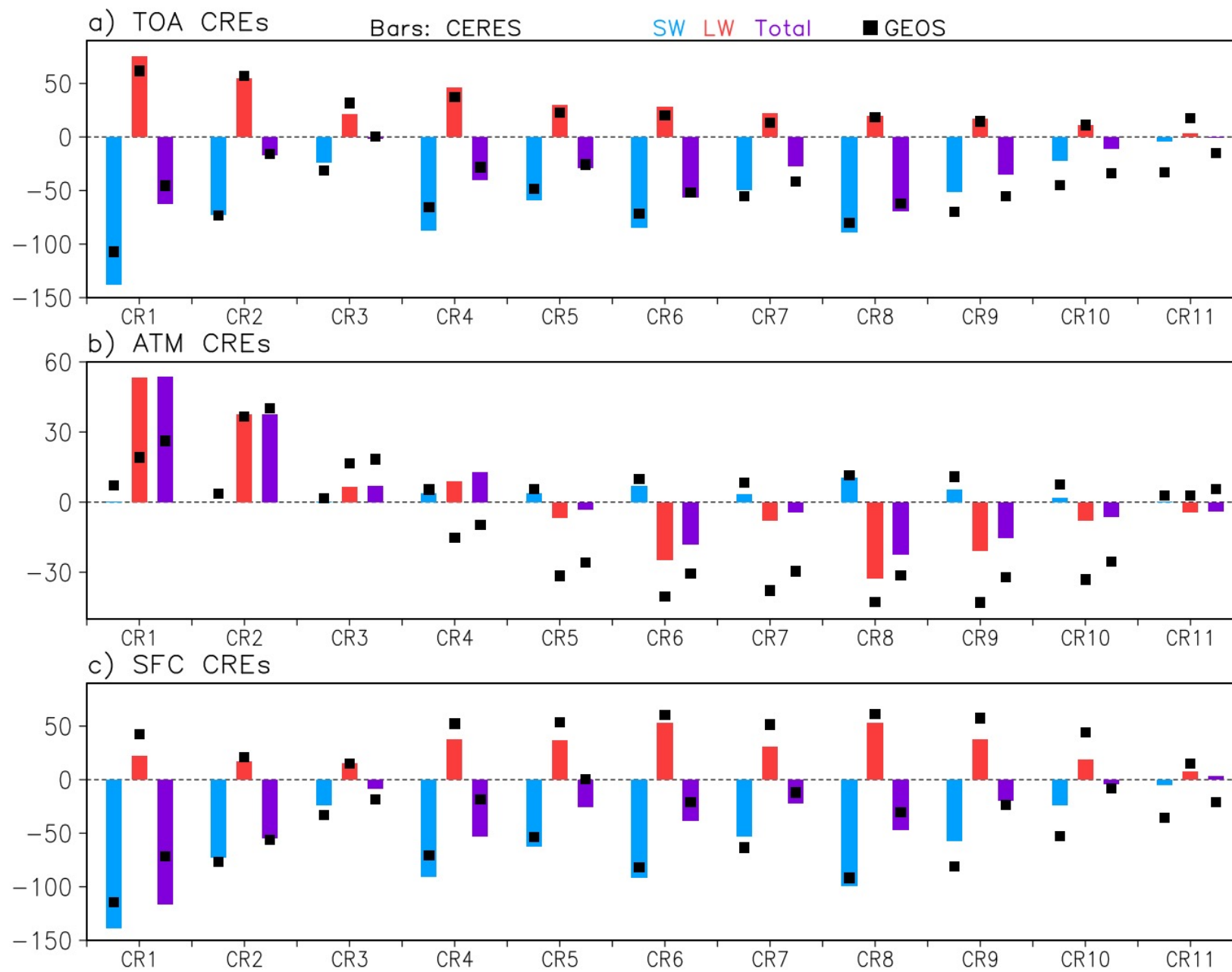


FBCT CFs are larger!

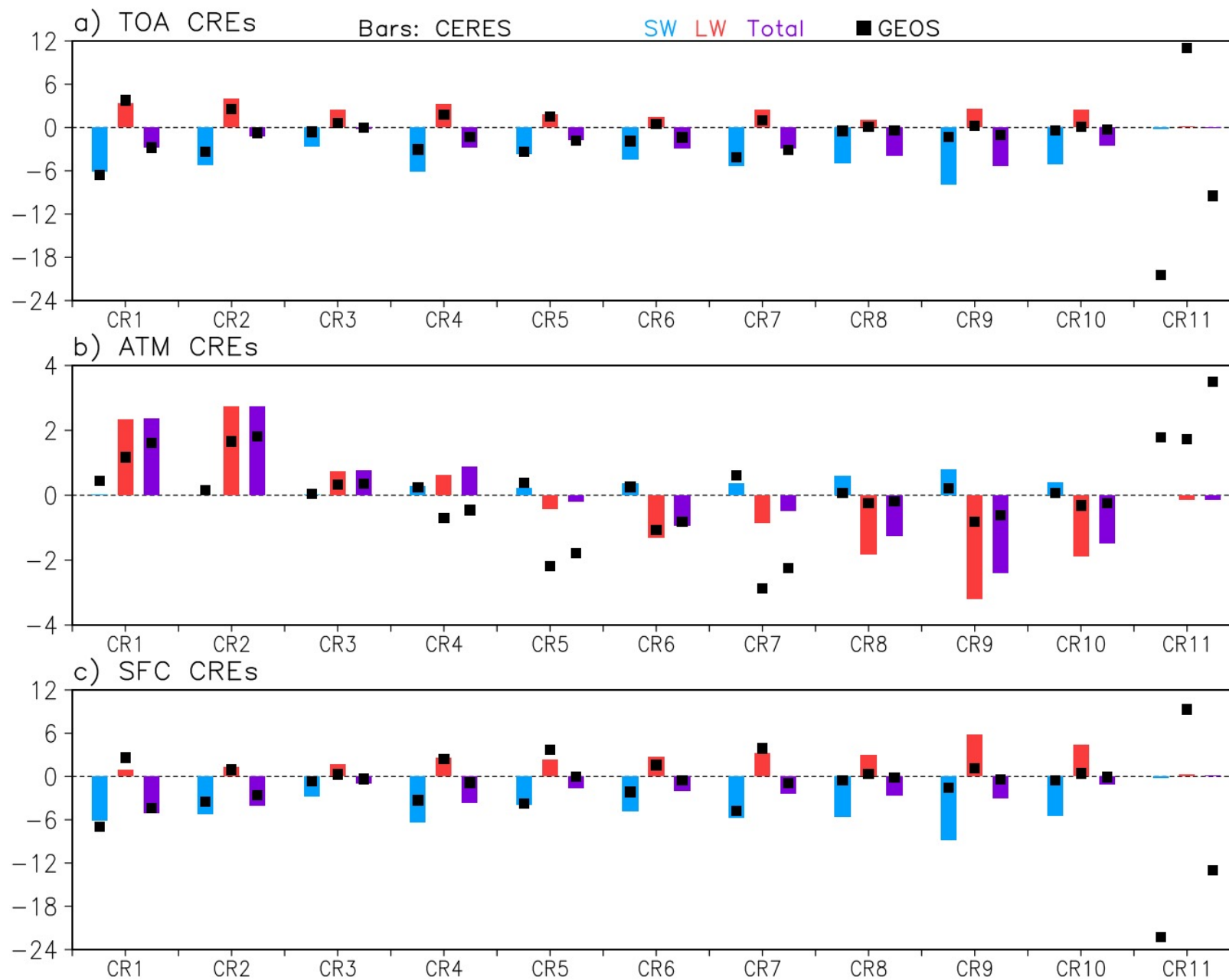
GEOS forced (July 2002 ~ June 2016) to FBCT CRs



CR CRE comparison between FBCT and GEOS



CR CREs x RFOs comparison between FBCT and GEOS



CRE Error decomposition, GEOS with FBCT

